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EXAMINER

ABDUL-ALI, OMAR R

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PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 10/781,970	Applicant(s) GRIFFIN ET AL.	
	Examiner OMAR ABDUL-ALI	Art Unit 2178	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 30 July 2008.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-25 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

The following action is in response to the response filed July 30, 2008. Amended Claims 1-25 are pending and have been considered below.

1. The prior art rejections have been withdrawn as necessitated by applicant's amendments.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. Claims 1-12, 14, and 16-20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over McKay (US 2003/0217111) in view of Woltzen (US 2003/0197735) and further in view of Kembel et al. (US 7,356,569).

Claim 1: McKay discloses a method and system for managing a portal, comprising:

- a. selecting an element (tab) from a navigational hierarchy, the selected element being associated with a location accessible from the portal, the navigational hierarchy being identified with metadata in a database (page 12, paragraph 122/page 8, paragraph 96) Poulsen also discloses selecting a tabbed web page from a home page, and displaying the web page (column 9, lines 12-17);

McKay discloses selecting an interaction to be performed on the selected element (page 12, paragraph 123), but does not explicitly disclose the selecting is performed at an interface for modifying metadata associated with the element and accessing the location associated with the element. Kembel discloses a similar apparatus and method for managing a portal the further discloses an interface that allows a user to modify metadata associated with the navigational hierarchy of the internet content. Specifically, Kembel discloses allowing a user to modify the name and subcategories associated with each category that the user is able to access (column 38, lines 15-30; Figure 30A). It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include the functionality of an interface which allows a user to modify metadata in the method disclosed by McKay. One would have been motivated to include this limitation in order to provide the user with customization capabilities.

c. retrieving metadata associated with the selected interaction and the selected element (page 8, paragraph 96).

Neither reference explicitly discloses determining whether the selected interaction corresponds to an action to modify the metadata by distinguishing between an action to modify metadata and a navigational interaction wherein the location being displayed is displayed simultaneously with the user interface for modifying metadata and the user interface for accessing the location. Woltzen discloses a similar system that further discloses an interface which allows a user to navigate to access locations using tabs and for modifying metadata (Figure 3; '54', tab management tools).

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Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to distinguish between an action to modify metadata and a navigational interaction wherein the location being displayed is displayed simultaneously with the user interface for modifying metadata and the user interface for accessing the location in McKay. One would have been motivated to include this feature in order to allow the user to modify interface content.

d. accessing the location from the portal in response to selection of a feature associated with the interaction when the interaction does not correspond to an action (page 12, paragraph 123).

Kembel discloses when the interaction selected at the interface for modifying metadata associated with the element and accessing the location associated with the element corresponds to an action to modify the metadata, performing the action with the retrieved metadata and updating the metadata in the database based on the performed action. Particularly, Kembel discloses providing an administrator the ability to edit the name of a category or create subcategories. It is obvious that the metadata is updated in the database in order to save the changes that the administrator has made to the navigational hierarchy. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made that if an interaction corresponds to an action to modify the metadata, performing the action with the retrieved metadata and updating the metadata in the database based on the performed action in McKay. One would have been motivated to modify the metadata for customization purposes.

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Claim 2: McKay, Kembel, and Woltzen disclose a method and system for managing a portal as in Claim 1 above, and McKay further discloses:

a. the element is at least one of an area, a subarea, a listing, and intranet site, and an extranet site (page 12, paragraph 122).

Claim 3: McKay, Kembel, and Woltzen disclose a method and system for managing a portal as in Claim 1 above, and McKay further discloses:

a. the element comprises a listing, and wherein the listing is arranged to provide access to at least one of a link, a resource, and a page from the portal (page 12, paragraph 122).

Claim 4: McKay, Kembel, and Woltzen disclose a method and system for managing a portal as in Claim 3 above, and McKay further discloses:

a. the listing is arranged to provide access to at least one of the link, the resource, and the page external to the portal (page 12, paragraph 122).

Claim 5: McKay, Kembel, and Woltzen disclose a method and system for managing a portal as in Claim 1 above, and McKay further discloses:

a. the feature is at least one of a link, a resource, and a page (page 12, paragraph 123).

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Claim 6: McKay, Kembel, and Woltzen disclose a method and system for managing a portal as in Claim 1 above, and McKay further discloses:

a. displaying the navigational hierarchy in accordance with the updated metadata (page 12, paragraph 122/page 8, paragraph 96).

Claim 7: McKay, Kembel, and Woltzen disclose a method and system for managing a portal as in Claim 1 above, and McKay further discloses:

a. authorizing user access to the element in the navigational hierarchy (page 11, paragraph 111).

Claim 8: McKay, Kembel, and Woltzen disclose a method and system for managing a portal as in Claim 7 above, and McKay further discloses:

a. displaying the element in the navigational hierarchy that a user is authorized to access (page 12, paragraph 115).

Claim 9: McKay, Kembel, and Woltzen disclose a method and system for managing a portal as in Claim 7 above, and McKay further discloses:

a. inheriting user authorization to access the element from a parent element, wherein metadata identifies the parent element and the inherited user authorization (page 12, paragraph 122).

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Claim 10: McKay, Kembel, and Woltzen disclose a method and system for managing a portal as in Claim 1 above, and McKay further discloses:

a. selecting the element and selecting the action is performed using a web browser (page 11, paragraph 110).

Claim 11: McKay, Kembel, and Woltzen disclose a method and system for managing a portal as in Claim 1 above, and McKay further discloses:

a. selecting the element and selecting the action is performed by a direct link provided in a uniform resource locator in a web browser (page 11, paragraph 111).

Claim 12: McKay, Kembel, and Woltzen disclose a method and system for managing a portal as in Claim 1 above, and Kembel further discloses users may add additional elements (subcategories) to their portal web site (column 38, lines 15-30). Therefore it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made that additional elements could be added to the navigational hierarchy of the portal site in McKay. One would have been motivated to add additional elements to their portal site for customization purposes.

Claim 14: McKay, Kembel, and Woltzen disclose a method and system for implementing an information portal for viewing information from disparate system's databases as in Claim 1 above, and Kembel further discloses performing the action comprises removing elements (categories) from the navigational hierarchy of the portal

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website (column 38, lines 15-30). Therefore it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made that elements could be removed from the navigational hierarchy of the portal site in McKay. One would have been motivated to remove elements for customization purposes.

Claim 16: McKay, Kembel, and Woltzen disclose a method and system for managing a portal as in Claim 1 above, and McKay further discloses:

- a. filtering the element (page 12, paragraph 123).

Claim 17: McKay, Kembel, and Woltzen disclose a method and system for managing a portal as in Claim 1 above, but neither reference explicitly discloses performing the action comprises storing a subset of the retrieved metadata in a cache. However, using a cache is common when storing data in order to provide quick access before storing the data in a permanent database. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to store some of the metadata in the cache in McKay. One would have been motivated to store a subset of the retrieved metadata in the cache in order to eliminate some of the time required for regular memory access.

Claim 18: McKay, Kembel, and Woltzen disclose a method and system for implementing an information portal for viewing information from disparate system's databases as in Claim 17 above, but neither reference explicitly discloses retrieving

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metadata comprises retrieving metadata associated with the element from the cache.

However, using a cache is common when retrieving data in order to provide faster access than retrieving the data from main Random Access Memory (RAM) memory.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to retrieve the metadata from a cache in McKay. One would have been motivated to retrieve the metadata from a cache in order to eliminate some of the time required for regular memory access.

Claim 19: McKay, Kembel, and Woltzen disclose a method and system for implementing an information portal for viewing information from disparate system's databases as in Claim 1 above, but neither reference explicitly discloses storing subareas and listings associated with a currently selected element in a cache.

However, using a cache is common when storing data in order to provide quick access before storing the data in a permanent database. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to store subareas and listings of a currently selected element in a cache in McKay. One would have been motivated to store this information in the cache in order to quickly retrieve this information by avoiding accessing the data from main RAM memory.

Claim 20: McKay, Kembel, and Woltzen disclose a method and system for implementing an information portal for viewing information from disparate system's databases as in Claim 19 above, but neither reference explicitly discloses retrieving the

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subareas and listings that a user is authorized to access from the cache. However, using a cache is common when retrieving data in order to provide faster access than retrieving the data from main Random Access Memory (RAM) memory. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to retrieve the subareas and listings that a user is authorized to access from a cache in McKay. One would have been motivated to retrieve the data from a cache in order to eliminate some of the time required for regular memory access.

5. Claims 13 and 15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over McKay (US 2003/0217111) in view of Kembel et al. (US 7,356,569) further in view of Woltzen (US 2003/0197735) and further in view of Poulsen (US 7,062,511).

Claim 13: McKay, Kembel, and Woltzen disclose a method and system for managing a portal as in Claim 12 above, however neither reference explicitly discloses adding an element to the navigational hierarchy at a pre-assigned time. Poulsen discloses a similar method and system for portal web site generation that further discloses the portal web server may be configured such that portal web sites are generated at preset time intervals (column 7, lines 48-51). Therefore it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made that since Poulsen uses timing in the generation of the portal web sites, additional elements can be added according to time schedules. One would have been motivated to add the elements to the navigational hierarchy at a pre-assigned time in order to provide additional options

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at certain time periods of the day. For instance, for a financial website, some options may only be available during business hours, and an option may be provided exclusively during those business hours.

Claim 15: McKay, Kembel, and Woltzen disclose a method and system for managing a portal as in Claim 12 above, however neither reference explicitly discloses adding an element to the navigational hierarchy at a pre-assigned time. Poulsen discloses a similar method and system for portal web site generation that further discloses the portal web server may be configured such that portal web sites are generated at preset time intervals (column 7, lines 48-51). Therefore it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made that since Poulsen uses timing in the generation of the portal web sites, additional elements can be removed according to time schedules. One would have been motivated to remove the elements from the navigational hierarchy at a pre-assigned time in order to remove additional options at certain time periods of the day. For instance, for a financial website, some options may only be available during business hours, and an option may be provided exclusively during those business hours. After business hours, this element would be removed from the navigational hierarchy.

4. Claims 21-25 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Poulsen (US 7,062,511) in view of Kembel et al. (US 7,356,569) and further in view of Woltzen (US 2003/0197735).

Claim 21: Poulsen discloses a method and system for portal web site generation, comprising:

a. portal manager comprising an element database, the element database storing metadata(schema) associated with elements accessible from the portal (column 7, lines 56-65);

b. a user interface in communication with the portal manager, the user interface displaying on a first user interface a navigational hierarchy of the elements accessible from the portal and displaying on the first user interface information associated with the elements when they are accessed from the portal, wherein the navigational hierarchy of the elements is arranged in accordance with metadata in the element database, and wherein the user interface allows the user to edit the metadata associated with the elements (column 9, lines 12-17/column 9, lines 63-67 to column 10, lines 1-2).

Poulsen discloses a navigational hierarchy consisting of a home page and a set of tabbed portal web pages that appear on the home page, and displaying the content of the tabbed pages when the tabs are selected. The navigational hierarchy is arranged in accordance with schema data (metadata) in the database, and the schema data (metadata) may be edited by editing the preferences and characteristics of the portlets.

Poulsen does not explicitly disclose the user interface is for modifying metadata associated with the elements and accessing locations associated with the elements.

Kemmel discloses a similar apparatus and method for managing a portal the further discloses an interface that allows a user to modify metadata associated with the

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navigational hierarchy of the internet content. Specifically, Kembel discloses allowing a user to modify the name and subcategories associated with each category that the user is able to access (column 38, lines 15-30; Figure 30A). It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include the functionality of an interface which allows a user to modify metadata in the method disclosed by Poulsen. One would have been motivated to include this limitation in order to provide the user with customization capabilities.

Poulsen discloses navigating to a location within the portal to access information stored in the element database (column 12, lines 9-20).

Poulsen does not explicitly disclose displaying on the first user interface an action list that includes a list of actions that allow a user to edit the metadata associated with the elements wherein the list of actions displayed is dependent upon security privileges associated with the user and on the location within the portal being accessed by the user. Woltzen discloses a similar method that further discloses a list of actions that allow a user to edit tabbed elements and their associated content (Figure 3; '54', tab management tools). Poulsen discloses users may provide usernames and passwords to gain entry to the portal (column 10, lines 3-15). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include an action list in Poulsen. One would have been motivated to include an action list in Poulsen in order to allow the user to modify interface content.

Poulsen modified by Woltzen discloses allowing a user to select from the first user interface an interaction from the navigational hierarchy and from the action list (Woltzen, Figure 3).

Poulsen modified by Woltzen discloses determining whether a selected interaction corresponds to an action to modify the metadata by distinguishing between an action to modify metadata and a navigational interaction wherein the action to modify includes an action to add new content to the location being displayed in the user interface (add content tool) and wherein the information associated with the elements that is being displayed on the first user interface is displayed simultaneously with the action list and the navigation hierarchy. Woltzen discloses an interface which allows a user to navigate to access locations using tabs and for modifying metadata (Figure 3; '54', tab management tools). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to distinguish between an action to modify metadata and a navigational interaction wherein the location being displayed is displayed simultaneously with the user interface for modifying metadata and the user interface for accessing the location in Poulsen. One would have been motivated to include this feature in order to allow the user to modify interface content.

Claim 22: Poulsen, Kembel, and Woltzen disclose a method and system for portal web site generation as in Claim 21 above, but neither reference explicitly discloses the element database comprises an area database and a listing database, the area database storing metadata associated with areas accessible in the portal, and the listing

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database storing metadata associated with links accessible from the portal. However, Poulsen does disclose the portal database stores schema (metadata), which is responsible for rendering the portal web site (column 7, lines 56-65). Additionally, the examiner considers it immaterial as to which database stores the metadata for the portal, and that it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made that the metadata could be stored in one or more databases. One would have been motivated to store the metadata in specific databases in order to easily locate and retrieve the metadata from each individual database.

Claim 23: Poulsen, Kembel, and Woltzen disclose a method and system for portal web site generation as in Claim 22 above, but neither reference explicitly discloses the portal manager further comprises an area cache and a listing cache, the area cache storing a subset of metadata retrieved from the area database, the listing cache storing a subset of metadata retrieved from the listing database. However, using a partitioned cache is common when storing data in order to provide quick access before storing the data in a permanent database. Therefore it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to store data in separate caches. One would have been motivated to partition the cache in order to easily store and retrieve data separately without affecting the rest of the data stored in the cache.

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Claim 24: Poulsen, Kembel, and Woltzen discloses a method and system for portal web site generation as in Claim 23 above, but neither reference explicitly discloses that metadata associated with the element is retrieved from the area cache and the listing cache. However, using a partitioned cache is common when storing and retrieving data in order to provide quick access before storing the data in a permanent database.

Therefore it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to store data in separate caches, and later retrieve the data from the cache when requested. One would have been motivated to retrieve the metadata from a partitioned cache in order to speed up the process of accessing the data since the address of the data is located separately from the rest of the data in the cache.

Claim 25: Poulsen, Kembel, and Woltzen disclose a method and system for portal web site generation, and Poulsen further discloses the portal manager further comprises security module configured to identify a user requesting access, and authenticate access to at least one of an element and metadata based on the identified user (page 11, paragraph 111).

Response to Arguments

4. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-25 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Conclusion

5. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the **THREE-MONTH** shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than **SIX MONTHS** from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to OMAR ABDUL-ALI whose telephone number is (571)270-1694. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon-Fri(Alternate Fridays Off) 8:30 - 6:00 EST.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Stephen Hong can be reached on 571-272-4124. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

OAA
10/27/2008

/Stephen S. Hong/
Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art
Unit 2178